

**Comment on the proposed conservation of 31 species-group names originally published as junior primary homonyms in combination with *Buprestis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Coleoptera)**

(Case 3149; see BZN 58: 24–31)

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I should like to support the application of Charles Bellamy to conserve the 31 names originally published as junior primary homonyms in *Buprestis*. The proposal is in accord with the Code; all the names mentioned were widely and commonly used throughout the 20th-century and to change them would cause a lot of difficulties and confusion.

**Comment on the proposed designation of a neotype for *Parasuchus hislopi* Lydekker, 1885 (Reptilia, Archosauria)**

(Case 3165; see BZN 58: 34–36)

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I am writing in support of Sankar Chatterjee's application to replace the fragmentary lectotype of *Parasuchus hislopi* Lydekker, 1885 by designating a nearly complete skeleton as the neotype. I fully agree with his reasoning.

Many phytosaur taxa (including the type species of *Phytosaurus* Jaeger, 1828) were established on isolated teeth and very fragmentary material. Since Chatterjee (1978) the specific name *hislopi* has been consistently employed for the basal phytosaur taxon represented by the skeletons and other material from the Maleri Formation, though not for other poorly preserved Indian phytosaur material such as *Brachysuchus maleriensis* Huene, 1940 and undescribed specimens from younger beds. Defining *Parasuchus hislopi* by means of an articulated skeleton rather than the fragmentary material of Lydekker (1885) clarifies the application of the generic and specific names, and removes any temptation to establish a new name based on the skeletons.

A number of authors have used *Paleorhinus* Williston, 1904 for any genus of basal phytosaurs, either including *Parasuchus* (which is incorrect for priority reasons) or rejecting *Parasuchus* as a nomen dubium. *Paleorhinus* has indeed become a well-known and widely applied name in the technical literature over the last 40 years, and one objection to the application might be that clarification of *Parasuchus* could lead to the rejection of *Paleorhinus*. However, the application of the name *Paleorhinus* itself is not without ambiguity. I recently re-studied the type specimen of the type species *Paleorhinus bransonii* (results as yet unpublished). The specimen is so poorly preserved that a distinction of *Paleorhinus bransonii* from other basal phytosaur species is problematic. Furthermore, I found it difficult to recognize with confidence features that justify a synonymy of *Paleorhinus* with any other nominal genus of basal